

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 29, 1932

No. 26

Federation Launches Vigorous Battle for 30-Hour Work Week

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

American labor is going after the thirty-hour week with all big guns unlimbered and with the profound conviction that there is no other quick way out of the current depression.

The executive council of the Federation, meeting in Atlantic City in one of the gravest sessions of its long existence, has been laying plans for a campaign that will get results if any effort can possibly do it.

Seek National Conclave

President Hoover has been called upon for the summoning of a great national conclave of industry for agreement upon a thirty-hour week. This summons will be repeated and hammered home.

Labor also has other measures which it is not yet prepared to divulge. But it can be said that the council is deadly serious about this matter.

The action of the government in adopting the five-day week as a means of adjusting federal employees to the economy law was hailed as a right step in leadership and as marking the end of anything longer than a five-day week in government service. The task now is to get private industry to follow.

Jobless Army Grows

"There are eleven million unemployed now," said President Green. "By winter there will be thirteen million." He called attention to the bonus army as a most serious manifestation of unemployed. "It is in reality an army of unemployed," he said. "I am not an alarmist," he added, "and I do not think for a moment there is any likelihood of revolution, but unless we have readjustment and relief we may see more hunger marches and raids on community stores. We do not want that and it can be averted."

Labor, as a result of these sessions, will call for a special session of Congress and for a relief bill far surpassing the one just passed. It will demand other legislation, including modification of the Volstead act as a paramount issue.

Industry Must Act

But labor does not expect government relief measures to solve the industrial riddle. These measures are to stimulate industry and to provide a leadership. President Green made it abundantly clear that real remedy must come from within industry and for that reason the Federation is preparing to throw its whole energy into a campaign for a thirty-hour week as an immediately necessary measure.

"The government does not own industry," said President Green.

As to modification, he held that the tax to be levied on beer could be used as the basis for a great bond issue with which to finance construction and employment. But always it is in mind that governmental action is a starter—a key, as he puts it—and that private industry must be brought, not only to the thirty-hour week, but to a realization that hours of work and wages must be con-

stantly adjusted and readjusted to industrial conditions, so that depression shall not again occur.

Congress Is Denounced

The session of Congress just closed was plentifully denounced as having failed of its duty. The relief measure enacted was denounced as wholly inadequate. The report of the United States Council of Personnel Administration, recommending the five-day week for federal workers, was praised highly, and Mr. Green gave President Hoover the major portion of credit for the achievement. "We regard this action on the part of the government as a recognition of a very vital economic and social reform for which organized labor has contended for many years," Mr. Green declared. "It will have a very helpful effect on the efforts organized labor is putting forth to have the five-day week established in private industry. I regard this action as a great step forward in the establishment of the universal five-day week."

Scores Gag Ruling

President Green was equally vigorous in denouncing the order of the Civil Service Commission forbidding federal employees from participating in politics, declaring that if the order were enforced, or if an effort should be made toward its enforcement, a congressional investigation would be demanded.

The protest grew out of the ruling of the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster General Brown that President W. M. Collins of the Railway Mail Association has no right to furnish to his members an analysis of the votes of congressmen. This autocratic civil service ruling is going to get a genuine test in the interest of citizenship rights for civil service employees.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Employment in 1216 representative identical manufacturing establishments employing 130,732 workers, representing above 60 per cent of employees engaged in manufacturing in the state, increased one-tenth of 1 per cent in June, 1932, over May, 1932, according to the July issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin. For the same period payrolls dropped 2.2 per cent and average weekly earnings declined 2.4 per cent.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has appointed a "National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee" to supervise the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. during the next four years. The members of the committee are:

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation; Martin F. Ryan of Kansas City, treasurer of the Federation and president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Matthew Woll of New York, third vice-president of the Federation and first vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; T. A. Rickert of Chicago, second vice-president of the Federation and president of the United Garment Workers of America.

The non-partisan committee will send to all affiliated organizations the labor records of candidates for various federal offices, as well as analyses of party platforms.

California State Calls Upon President To Take Initial Step For Shorter Work-Day

By Executive Council, A. F. of L.

The tragedy of the existing unemployment situation lies in the hunger, distress, destruction of moral and spiritual values and the impairment of the confidence of millions of people in our nation's economic system and in many of its governmental institutions. However, the impotency of industrial management to apply constructive practical measures for the relief of unemployment stands out in bold relief as a contributory cause to the nation's continued distress.

The only procedure adopted by industrial management has been to reduce wages, to destroy buying power, and as a result increase unemployment and injure both labor and capital. After three years of wage-cutting and of the destruction of buying power, amounting to over fifteen billions of dollars, economic conditions are worse, unemployment is more widespread, security values are lowered and long established equities have been completely destroyed. There is no single act or objective performed or urged by industry during this entire depression which stands to its credit and yet it is industry and industrial management which hold the key to the situation. The owners and managers of industry own and control it. Labor cannot apply economic and industrial policies or adopt industrial remedies because it does not own or manage industry. Labor can urge and advise the acceptance of economic industrial and social remedies. It offers remedies because out of its long experience, economic training and careful study it is certain that the remedies it offers will supply the relief needed.

Futility of Relief Measures

Feeding the hungry—supplying the partial needs of those who are in distress, meeting the minimum relief requirements, day by day, of millions of people and those dependent upon them—offers no solution for the nation's economic ills.

The return of those idle millions to work with a guarantee of work security is the great question which is of primary and transcendent importance. Even if industry and our financial institutions are to be saved idle people must be returned to work, the buying power of the nation must be increased, security values must be restored and a fair degree of economic equilibrium must be re-established.

How can this be done? What real remedy can be applied? What is the solution of our economic problems? These are questions which thinking people are asking themselves. Labor offers the answer and labor offers the remedy.

Idleness and Social Discontent

Obviously, industry as now mechanized can not supply work for more than fifty million working men and women in the United States six days per week and long hours per day. The nation must either give up machinery or give up the long work-week and the long work-day. If we are to do the work of the nation through the operation of mechanical processes and the substitution of

power for human toil we must adjust the work-time, the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day, so as to conform to the increased productivity of individual workers and of industry. No thinking person would willingly see the human race deprived of the great benefits of machinery and power nor would he be willing to retrace his steps over the path of progress which the nation has made. We must not willingly see civilization retarded. We must appropriate the benefits of scientific invention and industrial progress for the enjoyment and use of all mankind. Machinery and power must make life more tolerable and must not be permitted to lower living standards and to promote social discontent.

Call to Patriotism and Conscience

The hour has arrived when these adjustments in working time are imperative and must be made. The people of the nation have suffered altogether too long because of the failure of industry to recognize this economic fact and to place industry upon a shorter work-day and shorter work-week basis. If nothing else pointed the way or emphasized the need for such action surely the great national emergency which now prevails is sufficiently convincing to cause industrial management to recede from the stubborn position it has assumed, to yield to the inevitable facts and to place the industry of the nation upon a five-day week and six-hour work-day basis. The call of the moment is to the patriotism, the conscience, the common sense and the good judgment of industrial management, which really holds the key to this situation.

Equitable Distribution of Work

Mindful of these facts, the American Federation of Labor solemnly declares its purpose to exert every effort at its command to bring about the establishment of the shorter work-day and shorter work-week basis at the earliest possible moment. It is the one remedy which can be quickly applied and which, in operation, will restore jobs for millions of working men and women who are now idle and who are suffering from hunger, distress and want. Surely these idle people have some claim upon our economic, political and social order. Labor holds that they may properly demand the right to work. Industrial management can make vital and active the exercise of this right by making an equitable distribution of the amount of work available.

The failure of industry, industrial management and industrial ownership to meet the situation voluntarily through the National Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers' associations or financial organizations, to allocate the available amount of work among all who are able and willing to work, makes it necessary to call upon the chief executive of the nation, speaking for all the people and supported by public opinion, to demand, in the name of all the people, that industrial management institute immediately the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week, not in isolated industries, but in a national way and upon a national basis.

Reform on National Basis

For the purpose of bringing about the establishment of the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor directs its president to immediately request and urge the President of the United States to call a conference of the representatives of all industry in the United States and the representatives of labor for the express purpose of dealing with the problem of unemployment, of creating work opportunities for millions of idle men and women through the adoption and application of the five-day work-week and the shorter work-day. The executive council calls upon the President of the United States, through the president of the American Federation of Labor, to assist labor and industry in the inauguration of

the shorter work-week and the shorter work-day upon a national basis, so that local inequities which might follow the adjustment of working time in this way may be avoided and the full economic benefits of this policy may be brought to the nation and to all branches of industry and to those connected with them.

Pressure of Public Opinion

The executive council finds justification for this decision and this recommendation in the grave and menacing unemployment situation which now exists and which has increased with damaging severity for a period of more than three years. We offer the plan herein outlined as labor's immediate remedy for unemployment. We challenge industrial management to offer a better plan. We insist that the exigencies and the gravity of the situation demand action. We can not delay longer. The time has arrived for industrial management to act. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor now demands and shall continue to demand that industrial management be compelled to act through the pressure of public opinion expressed, as we hope it will be, through the chief executive of the nation.

Hosiery Workers Start Fight

For Decent Union Conditions

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Unions will embark on an aggressive organization campaign in Reading, Pa., open-shop hosiery center of the country, as the result of action taken by the biennial convention in Philadelphia.

The drive was ordered when the report of the organization committee embodying instructions for the campaign was adopted.

The resolution declared that widespread and aggressive organization is essential to establish and preserve "decent union conditions and the very existence of the union." It provided for the extension of the organization drive to other towns in eastern Pennsylvania and western New Jersey.

Increase in Contractors' Ranks Indicates Revival of Building?

Business in the construction industry in California is on the up grade, and an average of one contractor sprang into business every two hours during the past four months. And it required one contractor to perform the building needs of each 226 persons in California, according to a report filed with Governor James Rolph, Jr., by Colonel Carlos W. Huntington, state registrar of contractors. Colonel Huntington disclosed that 25,048 contractors are now operating in California, an increase of 1625 over March 1, or an increase of one every 109 minutes.

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REFUND FOR WORKERS

Everyone will be glad to know that Hetch Hetchy employees who gave up 10 per cent of their earnings to prevent a shutdown on the Coast Range tunnel project will receive a 5 per cent refund.

The refund was announced by the Utilities Commission following a report that improvement in the bond market, plus the sale of the new Hetch Hetchy issue, will make further sacrifices unnecessary.

The fifteen hundred workers voluntarily agreed last January, when a shutdown was imminent, to give up 10 per cent of their pay to permit resale of the water project bonds at their market value, then below par. A workers' syndicate was formed to meet the situation.

A financial statement shows the workers purchased \$1,044,461.36 in bonds since the first of the year.

WAGE RATE RESTORED

India Tire and Rubber at Akron has increased pay of 400 factory workers and 50 office workers 20 per cent. This restores the rate as it stood prior to a cut in January.

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Questions Discussed By Executive Council

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City, expressed its keen disappointment because of the failure of Congress to enact what labor considered adequate measures to relieve unemployment as well as a constructive agricultural relief bill. Speaking for the council, William Green, president of the Federation, expressed the opinion that the unemployment situation is becoming "increasingly menacing" and that unemployment is growing. He said the Federation's experts estimated that there would be 13,000,000 jobless the coming winter as compared with 11,000,000 at present. Last winter the number of jobless was estimated at 7,000,000.

Davis-Kelly Coal Bill

The Davis-Kelly bill for the stabilization of the coal industry, which failed of enactment at the recent session of Congress, would be kept in the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor and another attempt made to obtain its passage at the December session of Congress, declared William Green, president of the Federation, at the session of the Federation's executive council.

Gompers Memorial

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reported to the executive council of the Federation that Robert J. Aitken of New York, the sculptor commissioned to fashion the \$110,000 Samuel Gompers Memorial, had made considerable progress on the work. The memorial will be unveiled in Washington in October, 1933.

Jurisdiction Over Millwrights

Considerable time was spent by the executive council in discussing a jurisdictional dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Association of Machinists. Each union claims jurisdiction over the work of millwrights, who formerly handled building accessories, which are now mainly metal.

Safety of Life at Sea

The executive council adopted a resolution urging President Hoover and the United States Senate to refrain from ratifying the proposed treaty on safety of life at sea pending in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The council held the effect of such ratification "will be to surrender the rights of Congress to enact laws to determine the conditions under which vessels, foreign as well as American, are to be permitted to operate out of American ports and will also have the effect of nullifying certain vital sections of the seamen's act and of the inspection laws."

Denial of Citizenship Rights

The executive council made a strong protest against the attempt of the United States Civil Service Commission and Postmaster General Walter F. Brown to gag several hundred thousand government employees in the expression of their political opinions. The protest grew out of the reaction of the Civil Service Commission and the postmaster general to the mailing of a circular letter by W. M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., to members of the association in Minnesota, where members of the United States House of Representatives are to be elected in November.

"Puny Attempt" at Relief

The executive council expressed deep regret that the so-called unemployment relief bill jammed through the last days of the recent session of Congress was a puny attempt to meet a drastic

condition. President William Green said the relief afforded by the measure was inadequate. "It may mean that a special session of Congress will have to be called by winter to deal with the situation," he continued. "I do not see how a special session can be avoided, as the appropriation in the bill is insufficient to meet the requirements of the unemployment situation. The adjournment of Congress will not help the economic situation. Something more definite and concrete must be done."

OLD COPY OF NOTED BOOK

The editor of "No Taxes," published at Stockton, has come into possession of a copy of the author's edition of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," one of the first 500 copies of that work published in San Francisco, in 1879. It is marked "Author's edition," both on the back and on the title page. The publishers are William M. Hinton & Co., printers, San Francisco. On the next page is the copyright notice, also dated 1879.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT

The press report of John R. Alpine, director of the United States Employment Service, released July 21, includes a review of employment conditions in California by W. G. Mathewson, state director, in which he notes that little improvement occurred in the general industrial employment situation throughout the state during June. Regarding conditions in the San Francisco Bay district he says in part:

"Industrial activity throughout this section continued generally restricted. The lumber, steel, rubber, chemical, asbestos, fireboard, printing and lithographing plants, brass and metal works, machine shops, shipbuilding yards, garment, overall and bag factories, tanneries, and railroad yards were among the establishments reporting part-time schedules. A tannery which had been closed resumed operations with curtailed forces employed. A structural steel plant added to its forces somewhat. An automobile assembling plant at Richmond continued capacity operations with 1249 workers engaged, and a flour-milling concern at Vallejo worked twenty-four hours a day six days a week. A car repair shop at Richmond seasonally reduced its forces and furloughed 150 employees. Fruit canning operations started in San Francisco, Oakland and Hayward with small forces employed, which will be increased as the crops mature. A surplus of all classes of labor prevailed. Public buildings in course of erection in San Francisco include a \$721,000 health center structure, a \$225,000 high school addition, and a \$65,000 hospital, while bids will be called within the next 30 days for the erection of a \$350,000 institute, a \$400,000 hospital, and a \$650,000 county jail. Street improvements under way here at a total cost of \$1,233,000 include a \$552,000 bridge."

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Will Ask Federal Aid For State Relief Work

Sacramento dispatches of Monday last indicate that the State of California will be an applicant for \$2,000,000 of federal relief funds under the terms of the Wagner-Garner act in order to carry out state unemployment relief work next winter. It is expected to provide work for 6000 men temporarily.

Governor Rolph said he wanted every California municipality to know he stands ready to extend all aid possible in helping them obtain employment relief aid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The governor was informed by Colonel Walter E. Garrison, Director of Public Works, that the federal aid bill provides municipalities and their political subdivisions must obtain his approval before applying for financial assistance under the Wagner bill but that the state's credit was in no way involved.

INDORSED BY BRICKLAYERS

Declaring that United States Senator Samuel M. Shortridge has "invariably been responsive to requests made to him for his support by organized labor," San Francisco Union No. 7, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, has placed itself on record as wholeheartedly indorsing the senator's candidacy for re-election, according to announcement from Shortridge headquarters.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
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Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1932

Minimum Wage for Women

Attention is called to an article printed elsewhere in this newspaper in which Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, sets forth changes which have been made in wage rates applying to women engaged in the manufacturing industry.

Formerly a minimum wage of \$16 per week had been set, with a provision that "apprentices" might be employed for a term of twenty-six weeks at graduated rates of pay. The new order provides for an apprenticeship of one year.

A further order issued by the commission, which is not mentioned in Mrs. Kinney's statement, provided that "because of present economic conditions, and wishing to see as many women employed as possible, if in a factory 35 per cent of the women employed, exclusive of office workers, receive \$16 per week, the rest of those employed may be adult female learners or minor learners at the . . . apprenticeship schedules."

In other words, 65 per cent of the women employed in any one factory may be paid at the rate applying to apprentices.

The question arises whether this plan is in harmony with the purpose of the law, which was to establish a "minimum" wage scale for women, not a maximum.

Without any desire to criticize unjustly, it may be remarked that the statement of Mrs. Kinney that the commission desired "to work for the benefit of the employers and employees of the state" does not seem to harmonize with the law. Nowhere is it made incumbent on the commission to look out for the interests of the employer. The law was enacted for the protection of underpaid women.

Treasury notes to the amount of \$650,000,000 were placed on sale on Tuesday last and at the close of business that day Secretary of the Treasury Mills announced that the issue was oversubscribed. The interest rate was 3 1/4 per cent. This is another indication that it is not lack of money that the country is suffering from, but rather an opportunity to use it.

Residential requirements for teachers and other city employees may be logical from the standpoint of one class of taxpayers; but they are of doubtful merit when the interests of the city as a whole are considered. Situated as San Francisco is, with many suburban districts having separate municipal governments but tributary in a business sense to the city, the rule requiring residence in the city smacks of provincialism, and also it may provoke costly reprisals.

Sales Tax Campaign

The persistent campaign in behalf of the sales tax continues, with the Hearst newspapers leading. Former President Coolidge has been added to the list of those who are fearful that government costs will be imposed too heavily on the wealthy, and who desire to add to the already burdensome load of the worker by the "painless" method of the sales tax.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, who has taken a deep interest in this subject, in a recent declaration said that "accumulated wealth and those who receive the greatest benefits should pay more of the costs of government than those whose earnings and income do not enable them to buy a living up to the American standard."

Because there will be a determined effort to enact a state sales tax law at the coming legislative session organized labor should be on the alert to head it off. Mr. Green's statement will be of interest at this time. It is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the imposition of a sales tax. It will exercise all influence at its command to prevent the enactment of sales tax legislation.

"It is unfair and unjust that a tax of this kind should be imposed upon the masses of the people, particularly at a time when it is impossible for them to bear any additional burdens of taxation.

"The theory upon which our tax structure has been erected provides for the imposition of taxes upon the wealth of the nation and upon those who are best able to pay.

"The ability to pay taxes rather than the opportunity to collect should govern our legislative bodies in the enactment of tax legislation.

"The cost of government should rest more heavily upon those who receive the greatest benefits, upon accumulated wealth, upon accumulated earnings, and those whose earnings and incomes are inadequate to maintain an American standard of living should be protected from the imposition of taxation of this character.

"The sales tax is in contradiction to this theory because in operation it would collect from the poor and the unfortunate, those who are unable to pay and who ought to be relieved, so far as possible, from any burden of additional taxation.

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor which will meet on October 5 will deal very directly and concretely with the proposal to impose a sales tax. It is my opinion that the officers and delegates in attendance at this convention, representing many millions of working men and women, will in a most positive way adopt a declaration in opposition to the enactment of any form of sales tax legislation.

"The bold proposals recently made by influential members of the United States Senate in favor of the enactment of sales tax legislation ought to awaken the masses of the people to the seriousness of the situation.

"Unless an aroused public opinion makes itself felt the sponsors of this sales tax legislation will exercise all efforts at their command to force the enactment of this legislation at the next session of Congress. Labor regards it as a duty and an obligation to oppose most strenuously the enactment of sales tax legislation."

Senator Wagner's Boyhood

In a recent issue of "Liberty" magazine there is an article by Senator Robert F. Wagner dealing with the economic situation, in which he gives some interesting facts relating to his own boyhood which may in part account for his sympathy and helpfulness in behalf of the "under dog."

The liberal-minded New York senator said he knew what it meant to go hungry. His father was a laborer and his mother a janitress. When he was 10 years old he got up at 4 o'clock in the morning to deliver newspapers. After school he

sold newspapers in the street. Saturday nights he worked in a grocery store and on Sundays and holidays he hawked lozenges in Central Park. In spite of the fact that the whole family worked there were times when they were caught in the grip of need. He tells of times when he had to importune friends perhaps no better off than themselves for bread for the family.

After working as a newsboy he secured a job as a coat room boy in the New York Athletic Club, and he tells of often brushing off the coat of its president, Bartow S. Weeks, one of the blue bloods. Years later he was to sit on the bench of the Supreme Court of New York with this same Weeks. When Wagner passed on to the Appellate division he checked up on Judge Weeks' legal opinions.

"The fact that I was fortunate does not blind me to the misery of the masses," says the senator, and his experience from immigrant boy to his present high position in the councils of the government leads him to remark that he is not a revolutionist and has no quarrel with a country or society where such things are possible.

He urges the need of a new economic gospel. "Too much is in the hands of the very few, too little in those of the great masses," he says. The foundations of the government are in peril, he declares, and unless the people are relieved "we can not escape a cataclysm."

Wages and Cost of Living

The cost of living is in no case a reason for wage reductions or a basis for wage-fixing, but when the argument is used it is well to have the facts. Many of the commodities most necessary have dropped but little and some not at all, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

Some employers have tried to use cost of living as a lever to bring about wage reductions. Almost uniformly they have exaggerated the extent of the reductions.

That the cost of living has not fallen as far or as fast as in the 1921 depression is shown by the National Industrial Conference Board, which reports findings to the effect that while living costs dropped 18 per cent in twelve months in the 1921 slump, this time the first twenty months of depression brought a drop of 15 per cent in the cost of living index and 17.7 in twenty-six months.

It appears as though Germany is to revert to the Junkers and the republic will be a thing of the past. Perhaps democracy has not made such a showing as to invite and sustain the adherence of old world countries where divine right of kings is entrenched by centuries of tradition. The war failed to "make the world safe for democracy" and also showed that the political philosophy of a nation can not be changed by a phrase.

COERCED INTO ACTIVITY

The second riotous outburst of unemployed in St. Johns, Newfoundland, within four months on Tuesday last prompted a syndicate of Canadian banks to advance \$100,000 for a program of work to relieve the unemployed.

Their decision was announced after a night of disorder in which several stores were broken into and burglarized and hundreds of jobless demonstrated in the streets.

Negotiations for a loan from the banks were started by Premier F. C. Alderdice before he left for the imperial conference at Ottawa.

The first riot occurred in April, when thousands forced their way into the Parliament building and forced Sir Richard Squires, then premier, into hiding.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Hamlet said to Polonius, said he: "My lord, will you see the players well bestowed?"

He meant that the players should be well cared for, adding, sagely, "After your death you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you live."

The players are well bestowed. They may be worried, but while they hold their jobs they are right merrily well bestowed. Good beds and good provender and much else, withal.

The players of the House and of the Senate, betimes seeking to wend their way home to fresh engagements on the hustings, though they may wear wrinkles in their brows, are well enough bestowed pending the ides of November.

There was no Hamlet to say grand lines about them as they made their plans for the meetings with the home folks. But that is their affair.

* * *

The main idea with most of the members—the players of Washington—is that they keep their jobs intact and that amid the ravages of the coming winter they and as many of their relatives as can be berthed on the pay roll may be, like the players of that other day, right well bestowed.

If to most others they are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the time," they are, to themselves, just about the most serious business in the world.

* * *

Ah, well, let us not begrudge them their keep, even if it is more generous than some of them have ever known. We, too, need our players.

We need, moreover, that serious and forthright service that even the drollest and dullest among them must sometimes perform, even unwittingly.

We do not malign our Congress of players. We defend them as a true representation of a great people, but a people who cannot spend all their time trying to be great or even in living up to the greatness that we know to be inherent and to rise to meet every great emergency.

* * *

There are times when our Congress reminds us of Kipling's "Boots," when the legislators go plodding with an awesome determination and persistence after some fine objective.

And times, dear Polonius, when they forget their measured tread and romp after nonsense and worse without any thought of discipline or decency.

But after all, these players are our very shadow, our very reflection, and we do ill and foolish to expect them to rise above the level of the sea out of which they swam to the safety of the great Port of Pay Rolls.

* * *

Yea, gentlemen, yea, ladies, see that they are well bestowed, for some of them will never come back, save as lame ducks for a fleeting snuggle in the old nest.

Some of them will get right properly smacked in the beezer before the snows fall again to lay their blanket of purity over a stricken countryside.

And it is fitting that they should get this inglorious and inelegant sock, for many of them have played so fantastically that they well deserve the hook.

But by and large, it is our Congress, it is as we make it and therefore, with all our determination for improvement, let us not mark too severely with post-term punishment the derelictions which any fairly good prophet could have foretold.

TO ERECT NEW PIER

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company plans to build a 1020-foot three-deck pier at the foot of Canal street, New York, at a cost of \$650,000.

WARNS WORLD WAR VETERANS

World war veterans who have neglected to keep up their payments on homes purchased through the State Veterans' Welfare Board in order to pay installments on automobiles, radios or other luxuries have been cautioned by American Legion officials that they "must make good their pledge to the people of California and not jeopardize the interest of their war-time comrades." This warning to the veterans was contained in a letter mailed to the commanders of every Legion post in California. "The American Legion went before the voters three times and obtained passage of these bonds. It is now incumbent upon the American Legion to lend every effort in making this legislation a success," the letter concluded.

FEDERAL RESERVE REPORT

Little change in Twelfth Federal Reserve District business activity was recorded during June. Aggregate industrial production was slightly lower than in May, increases in lumbering and output of food processing industries not quite offsetting declines in other fields. Department store trade increased noticeably, after seasonal allowance, for the first time since last October, and registrations of new automobiles rose sharply. Other trade measures changed little or declined. Prices of a number of commodities important in the district advanced, thus following the recent upward movement of wholesale prices in the United States. Banking and credit changes were chiefly of a seasonal nature, and the relatively easy condition of recent months continued.

Residential Requirement Valid Whenever Rule Is Made Uniform

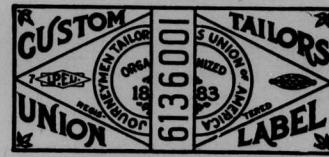
City Controller Leavy has announced that the Board of Education has the right to insist that all San Francisco school teachers live in the city if they wish to retain their positions.

The announcement was made when the controller paid teachers' salaries which had been held out by reason of a protest made by taxpayers that the teachers lacked residential qualifications. The money was paid subsequent to a ruling of the city attorney's office that the residential requirements were discriminatory.

"If a uniform rule were adopted it would be held legal," said Leavy. The ruling under which the salaries were paid was based on the fact that the board had permitted some of the teachers to live outside the county while withholding similar privileges from others.

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HOME LOAN BANK LAW

The main features of the home loan bank law, which was signed last week by President Hoover, are as follows:

The nation will be divided into eight to twelve home loan districts, with a home loan bank set up in each, the chain to be governed by a bi-partisan board of five men.

Each bank's minimum capitalization will be \$5,000,000, with shares selling at \$100 each and a fund of \$125,000,000 held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to fill unsubscribed capital.

Loans will be available to banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, homestead associations, and to individuals who cannot obtain the money elsewhere.

Competition in Air "Stunting"

Induces Formation of Unions

Airplane pilots, employed by the Hollywood motion picture studios, assistant directors and script clerks, scenic artists and costumers and a group of allied employees have informed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that they have formed a strong organization and asked the Federation's assistance in negotiating contracts governing their crafts.

It was also reported that the "stunt" men employed by the studios were organizing a union and that they planned to ask for a charter direct from the Federation.

One of their grievances was reported to be that "outsiders" had invaded their field with offers to risk their necks in staged automobile accidents and thrilling "leaps for life" in airplanes for a mere \$5 a stunt.

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Hetch Hetchy Project Is to Be Completed Under City Auspices

Completion of the City of San Francisco's great water project under the direction of the municipal engineers and construction department is assured by the action of the Public Utilities Commission on Monday last in awarding the contract for the boring of the Coast Range tunnels to the city's Hetch Hetchy construction department.

The action came on a resolution offered by Chairman Byington to approve the city's bid of \$5,257,665, which was more than a half million dollars lower than the next lowest bid. City Controller Leavy had checked the city department's figures and assured the commission that the figures left ample margin for emergencies.

The Utilities Commission has ordered that reports on the progress of the work be made at ten-day intervals, and should the department appear to be exceeding the estimates the commission will take steps to reaward the contract to private contractors.

The contract calls for completing the driving of 6.3 miles of tunnels and lining sixteen miles with concrete by February 28, 1934. Four months later, according to E. G. Cahill, manager of public utilities, the water should be flowing from the Sierra into San Francisco.

Various civic organizations, as well as the San Francisco Labor Council, joined in urging the Public Utilities Commission to award the contract to the city, whose bid was legitimately smaller than those of private contractors. The municipality had no profit to include, no premiums on surety bonds and no sums to post as penalties.

FREMMING'S NEW POSITION

Harvey C. Fremming resigned as deputy labor commissioner in the Long Beach district on July 1, 1932, to set up a permanent employment stabilization bureau under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors. He had been on leave from his state position for nearly two years, serving the people of Los Angeles County as director of employment stabilization. Mr. Fremming earned for himself a commanding place in labor-law administration, says Will J. French, and his many friends will be pleased to read of his advancement to the new post of honor, for which he is exceptionally well fitted.

LABEL ON BOY SCOUT UNIFORMS

James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and Stanley A. Sweet, president of Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., have concluded a contract under which Sweet-Orr & Co. will manufacture uniforms, equipment and accessories for the Boy Scouts of America. Members of the United Garment Workers of America will be employed exclusively in making the goods called for by the contract, which involves an annual business of about \$1,500,000. The articles will carry the label of the Garment Workers' Union.

New York Garment Workers' Union Defers Strike Involving 27,000

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has withdrawn its strike order pending further negotiations arranged for by Lieut. Gov. Lehmen of New York, who interceded just as all efforts for peace seemed futile. The union is battling against restoration of piece work rates and for limitation of contractors. The issue is held vital to the union and the 27,000 members who would be affected by a cessation of work.

DECREASE IN BUILDING PERMITS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has received reports of building permits issued from 354 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of May, 1932, and June, 1932. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during June was \$49,452,379. This was 26.3 per cent less than the estimated cost of building operations in these cities during the month of May. The number of permits for all building operations decreased 10.8 per cent, comparing these two periods. Comparing June, 1932, with May, 1932, there was a decrease of 15.4 per cent in the number and an increase of .3 of 1 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings decreased 13.4 per cent in number and 38.3 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 9.4 per cent in number but increased 2.7 per cent in estimated cost. During June, 1932, 2488 family dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is a decrease of 5.9 per cent as compared with May.

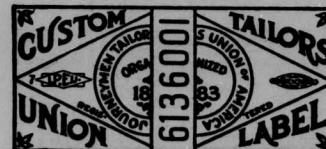
INCREASED NEED FOR RELIEF

Frank M. Harris of the Community Chest states that the number of homeless men cared for in Chest agencies is increasing daily. On one day last week 105 men applied at the Registry, the largest number on any day since January 1. On this day 6036 meals were served at the Community Kitchen and 1706 men were given lodging for the night by the Volunteers of America, the Salvation Army, St. Patrick's Shelter and the Glad Tidings Shelter.

DROP IN BUILDING COSTS

The New York Building Congress has completed an inquiry to determine the trend in building costs from 1925 to July, 1932. During this period cost of construction of all types has dropped 35 per cent, according to the report. The year 1925 marked the peak of costs and 1928 the peak of volume. Factors considered in the inquiry included materials, labor, overhead and profit. No account was taken of land values or financial and carrying charges. Revision of wage scales during the past few weeks was included. The drop of 35 per cent in building costs from 1925 to July, 1932, shows that the cost trend in the building industry as a whole is in line with the downward trend of cost of finished products as indicated by the United States Department of Labor index on finished products, which registered 105 in 1925 and 70 in 1932, or a drop of about 32 per cent.

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Will Not Call Session Of State Legislature

A delegation of Kern and Tulare county citizens which visited Governor Rolph at Sacramento last Monday is said to have been informed by the chief executive that he had decided not to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the water conservation program, as had been his intention.

Opposition on the part of legislators who had been consulted on the governor's plans is declared to have been responsible for the decision.

The change of plans will relieve the governor of the necessity of making another decision. The executive council of the State Federation of Labor had requested that Governor Rolph include in the call for the special session the matter of unemployment relief, and he had replied that he would give the matter his consideration.

Probably having in mind the serious relief problem confronting the state and city during the coming winter, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has asked Governor Rolph to make immediate application for federal funds made available by Congress in the enactment of the Wagner-Garner bill. The sum named is \$4,000,000, to be used in road construction. The board pointed out the need of money to relieve unemployment conditions.

RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Railroad employment at the middle of May amounted to 1,081,596, a drop of approximately 5000 employees compared with April, 15,000 compared with March, and was 19.12 per cent below the employment for May 15, 1931, according to a tabulation made public July 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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BIGGEST CONVENTION IN RECORDED HISTORY

Carrying at its masthead the legend, "For President, William Hope Harvey of Arkansas," there has appeared on the editor's desk No. 8, Vol. 1, of "The Liberty Bell," organ of the "Blue Shirts of America, collaborating with the Liberty party," announcing a Second Declaration of Independence."

The publication contains a first page article by W. H. ("Coin") Harvey, the headlines of which declare that "the biggest political convention of which history has any record" will "meet at Creve Coeur in St. Louis County, Missouri, Wednesday, August 17, 1932—Six thousand units, 300,000 men, now ready and a multitude of members of Liberty Clubs will arrive at the speedway in the groves on a thousand acres of land at Creve Coeur, August 16, ready for the convention the next day."

Mr. Harvey declares that since announcement of the organization of the "Blue Shirts of America" he has had hundreds of letters approving and condemning it, "those condemning it thinking that it was a movement to elect Father Cox President of the United States."

But the writer declares that "the Gordian knot has been cut that will allay forever all religious prejudice as it relates to the Liberty party, or the Jobless-Liberty party as it is called in the East, after the election to be known only as the Liberty party."

THE PARTY PLATFORM

As might be expected, the platform proposed to be adopted at the coming convention bears all the earmarks of authorship by the man who created a furore during the free silver campaign of 1896 with his "Coin's Financial School."

The preamble states that "An evil giant, its name Usury, Interest, is stalking through all the nations of the world, tramping under foot the liberties and happiness of the people. To meet and overthrow this monster evil political organization here in the United States is necessary—imperatively necessary."

The means by which the monster is to be overthrown are outlined in ten subdivisions of the platform, which include:

MONEY AND WORK FOR EVERYBODY

Repeal of all financial laws and abolition of usury, a monopoly of banking by the government, a moratorium for five years, "except we recommend that debts due to poor people, who need that money for their maintenance, be taken care of"; the printing of money on engraved paper, free coinage of silver and demonetization of gold; all public service relating to the common good to be taken over by the federal, state and municipal government, and the issuance of "a sufficient amount of money to put all labor to work," thus ending the depression; freedom from taxation, all people owning their homes and property free from taxation; building of good roads without bonds or interest-bearing debts. The candidate is pledged to accept but one-third the sum now provided for presidential salary, and the candidate pledges himself that "no war shall be declared except on a majority vote of the people."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

A. J. Gallagher was elected president of the Labor Council. Others elected to office were: H. M. Alexander, William P. McCabe, J. J. Kenny, D. McLennan, P. O'Brien, Charles Schuppert and William G. Wittman. . . . W. Workman was elected marshal of the Labor Day parade by Carpenters' Union No. 1640, and C. H. Clark, H. C. Ellis and W. C. Cole were elected aids.—"Clarion," July 27, 1907.

PLANTS INCREASE PAYROLLS

May automobile output was 33 per cent higher than April and was the largest production since last July. Parts manufacturers are increasing their pay rolls.

DEMAND FOR MACHINERY

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has received a \$100,000 order from the Near East Development Company for tractors and trailers. Similar equipment for Mississippi levee construction work has been bought from this company for the same amount.

RECORD GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS

California gasoline taxes for June reached a record total of \$4,517,467.44, exceeding the tax for any previous month by almost half a million dollars. This was revealed by Fred E. Stewart of Oakland, member of the State Board of Equalization, when he announced completion of the motor vehicle fuel tax assessment roll for last month. Contrasting the June taxes with those for May, Stewart discloses that there has been a gain of \$1,129,901.05, representing more than 33.35 per cent. While the June tax is normally somewhat larger than that for May, due to a greater demand for gasoline as the summer advances, this percentage of increase is much larger than has ever occurred before.

SERVING HIS COUNTRY

The following letter was sent by a Japanese reader to the editor of the "Japan Chronicle": "Dear Mr. Sir: Today I study in 'Chronicle' distressful letter about ladies bad moral in short skirts. I opinionate letter serious and not joke. I am the police station and ever learned English at Sunday School from my dear lady teacher who very much love and affection our countrymen. Every day I strive to serve country in control traffics but when windy day brow short skirt porice officer easy can misfocus eye and cause serious traffic corrision. So I pray government shortly introduce new raw to compel ladies to obritrate limbs. Many porice are much agree."—From report of Will J. French.

BOOKBINDERS URGE LEGISLATION FOR FREE SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

President John B. Haggerty of the Bookbinders' International has just broadcast an appeal for the use of new text books, in which he has propounded arguments that may change the practice in many school districts.

Thought is being given by Haggerty's office to amendments which may be introduced for adoption by city councils and state legislative bodies which will have for their purpose the promulgation of the idea that basal text books used by children in obtaining their education shall be presented to them outright, to remain their personal property.

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IN THE CURRENT NEWS

I. L. N. S.

Violence has come in packages larger than usual in recent days.

At a federal dam construction job at Marseilles, Ill., eighteen were injured and 128 jailed when union workmen sought to stand for their rights.

In Illinois mining districts there has been violence and there has been violence in Ohio.

The worse conditions become the more violence there will be, and it requires no marvel of prophecy to make that statement.

At High Point, N. C., where much organizing work was done during the famous Danville textile strike, union workers determined that enough was enough and walked out protesting against another wage cut of 25 per cent.

Unionists and non-unionists alike walked out. They closed just about everything in sight, even, so it is reported, cutting power lines where other means failed.

Criminal acts cannot be condoned, but the militancy of the High Point workers is cheering.

Militancy in defense of trade unionism and trade union standards is something America can take in large doses for her welfare.

In all that was said about the "war against depression" one helpful factor was greatly overlooked. The United States employment service, presided over by Trade Unionist John R. Alpine, extended to the campaign its franking privilege and the help of many members of its personnel. This was magnificent work and it counted heavily in bringing about the measure of success gained in the campaign.

There are signs of betterment. Farm prices are better. Farm journals are written in happier tone.

It may not seem to mean much to the jobless man, but the position of the American dollar in foreign exchange is better. Later that will make its helpful meaning clearer.

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FOOD OF QUALITY
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The special election to fill the vacancy in the office of president of the local union will be held on Wednesday. Ballot boxes will be sent to all chapels of ten or more members and chapels of less than that number may have a box upon request made to the secretary-treasurer the day preceding election. Chapels receiving ballot boxes are required to hold a chapel meeting the day before the election and to elect a chapel board of three members. The chapel board will receive the votes, deposit them in the box and transmit the box (sealed) to headquarters, where the canvassing board will canvass the vote. Only official ballots carrying the names of the three nominees, A. G. Neilson (incumbent vice-president), A. F. Moore and W. E. Pitschke are to be used.

Mrs. Fern M. Baker, wife of Fred Baker of the "Examiner" chapel, passed away in this city on July 20. Funeral services were held from the chapel of Ashley & McMullen on July 22. Mrs. Baker, who was formerly employed in the "Examiner" proofroom, had been ill for some time and her passing came as a shock to her many friends.

Mrs. O. P. Weakly, wife of O. P. Weakly of the "Call" chapel, is suffering from a fractured hip as the result of a fall, and at the present time is a patient at St. Mary's Hospital.

Among printer visitors to the Shrine convention were E. W. Comstock, member of Los Angeles Typographical Union, and John B. Paul, secretary of Nanaimo Typographical Union No. 337.

Tom Driscoll arrived on the steamship Monterey on July 20. Driscoll, who was the ship printer, quit upon arrival here and it is his intention to return to New York, of which union he is a member.

Reports received are that C. B. Monroe, who is a patient at Mare Island Hospital, is rapidly improving.

R. C. Kimbrough, of the "Examiner" chapel, last week entered Mare Island Naval Hospital, where he will undergo an operation for hernia.

Harry De Ahna, who worked in San Francisco before the 1906 fire and who is remembered by many old timers, died in Nevada City on July 22. Mr. De Ahna, a native of New York, was 67 years of age. Burial services were held on July 25 under the auspices of the Masonic lodge.

Arthur Brock, member of Multnomah Typographical Union, visited in San Francisco following the Craftsmen's convention in Oakland.

Oscar J. Schupp of Minnesota Typographical Union, visited in San Francisco en route to attend the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

"Jack" Danti, who several weeks ago suffered a fractured leg in a fall at Vallejo, is rapidly recovering and is able to be about, although compelled to use crutches.

From "Editor & Publisher" it is learned that New York Typographical Union on July 17 voted to reject an offer of arbitration made by the New York Publishers' Association. From the same source it is learned that President Charles P. Howard was scheduled to be in New York last week in an endeavor to bring about an agreement.

The Philadelphia "Daily News," last of the Macfadden publications, was recently repurchased by Lee Elkmaker, original founder of the paper.

From the Los Angeles "Citizen" it is learned that the California Conference of Typographical

Unions at its quarterly meeting held in Sacramento on Sunday, July 10, "named the president of the conference, G. W. McDill of Oakland, to attend the I. T. U. convention at Long Beach to advocate a universal six-hour day for the entire jurisdiction."

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Meeting in semi-annual session, members of the News Mutual Benefit Society heard the secretary-treasurer's and auditing committee's reports, elected officers and adjourned well within a half hour last week. The auditing committee, reviewing an eighteen-month period, disclosed that \$1650 had been disbursed at a cost per member of \$34.50. Semi-annual receipts of \$597 were from interest on savings and loans, dues, death benefit and initiation fees. Disbursements, for sickness, death, fiscal agent's salary, totaled \$396. A balance of \$200, mostly all working, is a considerable item in keeping down assessments. Incumbent officers, re-elected unanimously, were complimented by the auditing committee for conducting the society's affairs so ably.

A copy of the Los Angeles "Citizen," issue of July 1, forwarded to Fred Wilson, stereotyper, is being scanned in the composing room with inter-

est, as it contains a picture and a half column of news about Stanley B. Wilson, Fred's brother, member of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, former editor of the "Citizen" and ex-delegate to the Labor Council, who has arranged that employees of the "Citizen" Print Shop, Caslon Printing Company and Independent Press Room, in all of which he is financially interested, shall become members of and have dues paid for one year in the Union Labor Benefit League, with an amount to their credit in the clinic and hospital for emergencies. The employees number about 40, all union. Mr. Wilson is an orator of note, formerly a member of the State Board of Regents, and at a mayoralty election was defeated by a small vote.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The regular semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allied Printing Trades Club will be held on Saturday evening, July 30, 1932, at 8:30 o'clock. Proxies must be filed with the secretary before that time.

R. A. FLEMING, President.
(adv.) E. F. SCHENECK, Secretary.

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

Printers...of No. 21

A Critical Situation Confronts You

YOU HAVE SHOWN you realize that fact by the overwhelming vote you gave President Howard and the Progressive ticket in the International election. You realize cool heads and unquestioned integrity are required to guide the organization safely through the present crisis—*fanciful theories and wild promises will not do it—pet schemes and bluster are ill advised at this time.*

The Progressive Party is ever mindful of the interests of the *entire* membership—it does not further the personal ambitions of individuals for "jobs" at the expense of the Union—it supports only those who have *proved* they have the desire and character to serve the Union in a manner that will promote the welfare of the rank and file. That is why the San Francisco Progressive Club urges you—all of you—to vote at the special election for

Al G. Neilson for President

to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. M. Baker, who takes office as First Vice-President of the I. T. U.

Al Neilson's integrity and level-headed consideration of matters concerning your well-being will give the security you desire. His familiarity with the duties of the office has been gained through *actual experience* during his incumbency as First Vice-President of No. 21 on the numerous occasions when President Baker was away on International business. Being a member of the Scale Committee for the past four years, he is conversant with the vital matters that concern all of us. As a delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council and S. F. Labor Council he is acquainted with the interests of the Typographical Union in those bodies.

Though a comparatively young man, his work in newspaper and job composing rooms has made him conversant with the questions facing both branches. During his connection with San Francisco Union for the past 15 years, his staunch support of Progressive measures indicates his position as to its policies. Always willing to abide by the will of the majority, he is competent to decide for himself. *Courageous—but not reckless.*

With the exception of the President, no one is better acquainted with the problems that confront San Francisco Typographical Union than Al G. Neilson. With the solid support of the membership we may rest assured that he will not jeopardize our position. Protect your own interests by voting for Al G. Neilson for President. *He keeps his feet on the ground.*

Election Wednesday, Aug. 3

SAN FRANCISCO PROGRESSIVE CLUB—Executive Committee: George S. Hollis, J. J. Hebner, J. E. Whiting, D. N. Bonnington, Fred E. Ross, Pres., H. J. Benz, Secy.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Everything appears to be quiet along the mailer battle fronts. It may be owing to the mailer delegates-elect to the convention at Long Beach being deeply engrossed in the preparation of voluminous reports and also proposed legislation for consideration at the forthcoming conventions. After the Boston convention it was given out by the supporters of the M. T. D. U. that the McArdle "peace plan" was to be revived. Attempts at reviving it received but slight notice from even the dyed-in-the-wool advocates of an M. T. D. U.

Evidently the McArdle "peace plan" is just another bubble. The advocates of a system of keeping alive a mailer bloc within the I. T. U. suggested all mailers should join hands in the formation of a "something else," or a "mailers for mailers" "non-partisan" party within the I. T. U. There being no mad stampede to join the two fantastic propositions of a "mailers for mailers party," or a "something else," they passed into eclipse along with the "peace" proposal of John McArdle.

With the members of the M. T. D. U. it appears to be a case of grin and bear it as best they can. The M. T. D. U. officers, in their annual reports to the M. T. D. U. convention at Long Beach, may present the delegates with a new reconstruction policy. But unless there is a proposition calling for an increase in per capita, judging from the condition of their treasury, it is difficult to see just how it is going to be possible to put forth any reconstruction policies, or even continue court litigation against the I. T. U.

But a "something else," or a "mailers for mailers party," within the I. T. U., in place of the now crumbling M. T. D. U., would simply be another mailer political football.

Joseph T. Shea of Portland Mailers' Union, accompanied by his wife, was among the visitors to this city during the week of the Shrine convention.

DEPRESSION'S EFFECTS

By WILL J. FRENCH

Director California Department of Industrial Relations

It has been well said that during these days of depression hungry men are standing knee deep in wheat. If we analyze that statement we have on the one side the picture of the farmer unable to dispose of his wheat and on the other side men, women and children without bread. We must realize we have to work out the answer, especially in a country possessing tremendous natural resources, inventive genius, and unlimited power in every direction.

There is need to change our slogans. Once upon a time in England the peasants were taught to say "God bless the squire and his relations, and keep us in our proper stations." We have made some progress since that time, but we still have a long way to go. Such expressions as "natural causes," "survival of the fittest, and "the poor ye have with you always," are obsolete and do not fit in with modern thinking, especially when we are considering the terrors of unemployment and the common duty of changing our economic methods to meet our basic requirements.

"Failure of Individual Action"

The depression has brought out the failure of individual action. Somehow we will have to have collective action if we are to answer the challenge of the present day. We have often referred with pride to our "rugged individualism," but John Dewey puts it rather neatly when he terms it "ragged individualism."

According to figures given out by different or-

ganizations, there are today approximately 8,000,000 men out of employment. Nobody knows the real figures, but this estimate means that there are from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 men, women and children in the United States who are in dire need of the great fundamentals of food, clothing and shelter.

Some of us think that the present situation applies only to the men in the bread line. As a matter of fact it reaches out all through society. There are employers in our cities who are in just as sore need as any man who goes to the relief kitchen. You will find people in all classes of society whose income has been greatly curtailed, or entirely eliminated, who today don't know which way to turn. We rarely hear of this in this group until we read in a death account a short line stating "financial reasons were believed responsible." Such items are becoming more and more common.

Employers Also Enmeshed

Not long ago the writer received a letter from a boyhood friend who left San Francisco nearly forty years ago to go into business in Rochester, N. Y. Today he has two of the largest plants in his line in that great city. He wrote about like this: "I haven't drawn one cent out of the business during 1931, and I am not sure whether I will be able to keep the doors open." When one reads a letter like that from an intimate friend, knowing his worth and ability, and the establishments he has in that city, a dark picture is presented. And so the wide reaches of unemployment must be the first consideration.

Of the results of unemployment, one of the least wholesome is social sullenness, the attitude of mind of people who are anxious to work, who have always had employment, and who find themselves today without anything to do, without funds, and with dependents to care for. This is a situation that raises antagonism to our whole social order, and it is not good. Until we can remove that spirit and place these men and women in the right frame of mind as the result of opportunity to work, society will not have proven itself the master of the existing chaos.

The record everywhere tells us that when unemployment is rife crime is more likely to go on the upward curve. Some of us were startled when Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, said publicly that if he had people hungry at home he would steal before he would see them starve. The head of any family, in desperation, is likely to take the same position.

Loss of health through malnutrition and lack of proper medical and dental care is another serious effect of unemployment. As the depression expands this aspect calls for earnest consideration. Men, women and children needing these particular services have not the money to pay, and so put them off.

Then the matter of education is important. Broadly speaking, the tendency is to limit education because of the need to put boys and girls to work if employment can be secured.

Increase in Destitution

In San Francisco interesting figures have been given by the Community Chest, speaking for all its agencies. The report is that during last December 8518 families were provided with food in this city, and that 3392 families were helped in this way in December of 1930. This is an increase of 5126 families in twelve months. In January of this year the average lodging given to single men each day was 3121, and 8295 daily were provided with food. These figures give an idea of the expanding effects of the depression.

Local relief agencies are at their wits' end. Families are being evicted daily because they can not pay rent. Yet we on the Pacific Coast are probably in a better position than those living in

some of the large Eastern cities. We read that our national wealth loss in two years is \$185,000,000,000, and that the decrease in national income is \$43,600,000,000 for the same period. Tremendous figures, and if the depression continues those figures will increase.

New labor-saving devices and machinery are being invented all the time. Recently, after fifteen years of experimentation, a cane-cutting machine has been introduced into the Everglades of Florida. Each machine will do the work of 200 men. It isn't so long since a man working eight hours made 450 bricks. Today machines produce 40,000 bricks in one hour. Everywhere we find this problem of technological unemployment, and it means that, as the population increases, there will be fewer opportunities for work.

Collective Action Necessary

Mergers and combinations show no signs of decreasing. Over all our activities we find encroachments. We must realize that the only way to meet these economic changes is through the process of collective action. Individual plans are not meeting with success.

No civilization will be real until each man and woman anxious and able to work is given the desired opportunity. We are spending tremendous sums for relief. If we could utilize some of this money to regulate and stabilize employment, organize machinery for social progress, and study the great problems of manufacturing, consumption and distribution, then we would have accomplishments to our credit that would lead us to the ultimate goal of the abolition of poverty.

The public hearings held by the State Unemployment Commission in the main cities of California have disclosed some of the tragedies that are affecting so many homes.

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

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MArket 9562

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New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

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Buy everything at**

Weinstein Co.
ALWAYS SELL FOR LESS
1041 MARKET STREET
BETWEEN 6 & 7 O'OPPOSITE GRANADA THEATER

1041 MARKET STREET

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of July 22, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Dixon.

Roll Call of Officers—President D. P. Haggerty excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From American Historical Association, relative to what the American public thinks its schools ought to do concerning the teaching of controversial issues. From District Council of Carpenters, indorsing the proposed unemployment bond issue.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From American Federation of Labor, inclosing the legislative records of Senator Shortridge, and Representatives Welch, Kahn and Free.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Upholsterers and Carpet Mechanics, requesting that we furnish fifty tickets for Labor Day celebration.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Alaska Fishermen, relative to a reduction of delegates.

Request Complied With—From Chicago Federation of Labor, inclosing twenty tickets for its Labor Day celebration.

Reports of Unions—Tunnel Workers—Are making progress organizing men on the Hetch Hetchy project. Cracker Packers—Will hold dance on August 27, 1932, for the benefit of needy members, at California Hall. Hatters—Smith hat works, Twenty-second and Valencia streets, O. K.; demand the union label when purchasing hats. Garment Workers—Business dull; have purchased \$25 worth of Labor Day tickets. Laundry Drivers—Donated \$100 for Labor Day celebration. Stage Employees—Donated \$20 for Labor Day celebration.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of instructions to investigate the recently imposed federal tax on electricity as to its effect upon publicly owned utilities, your committee will hold another meeting on Wednesday eve-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

ning, August 3, 1932. In the matter of communication from the Culinary Workers requesting the Council to protest to the governor against the appointment of Judge Pat Parker to the Supreme Court bench. Your committee considered the matter very carefully and recommends that the Council protest to Governor Rolph, Jr., the appointment of Judge Parker as member of the Supreme Court. Moved that the report be adopted; amendment, that the matter be referred back to committee, and that they report next Friday evening. Amendment carried.

New Business—Moved that the Council support the report of the controller stating that the Hetch Hetchy project can be completed within the estimate as reflected in the bid of the water department of the city and county and, inasmuch as the city's bid is the lowest, that the contract be awarded to the City and County of San Francisco; motion carried.

Receipts, \$31.68; expenses, \$272.18.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held July 20, 1932

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, July 20, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. Meeting was called to order by Vice-President Rotell just as President A. W. Edwards came in at 8:10 p. m., and on roll call the following were excused: George J. Plato, on vacation; Theodore Johnson, another important meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting, held July 6, were approved as read.

Credentials: W. G. Spence was seated pending the arrival of his credentials from Sign Painters' Union No. 510.

Communications: From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From L. Bloom, cap manufacturer, referred from the Labor Council to the League, wherein he states he is making uniform caps and caps for general wear; secretary to report on same. From Glen Falls Trades and Labor Assembly of Glen Falls, N. Y., stating that the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of Hudson Falls, N. Y., after operating for twenty years under union agreements, would hereafter operate under the open shop and is now unfair to Paper Makers, Pulp Workers, Electricians, Carpenters, Machinists and Firemen; referred to the secretary.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Stated he had visited various merchants with the new Label Directory and on their stock of union labeled merchandise. Visited L. Bloom, cap maker, and found the former secretary of the defunct Cap Makers' Union working there. He explained under what conditions Mr. Bloom is entitled to the Cap Makers' union label. Sent Bulletin No. 6 to some interested organizations. Got bids on the printing of the Bulletin and made further preparations on issue of sticker-stamps. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reports that the Smith hat works, Beacon Hat Company, Standard hat works and Lundstrom Hat Company are union shops; if you want your hat renovated or blocked patronize these shops; when buying a hat always look for their buff-colored union label. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported they have not as many members working this month as last; request an urgent demand for their union label to put more members to work. Molders' Union requests you to buy union-made stoves; these are local union made—Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves; the Western is made in Los Angeles and is also union-made. Sign Paint-

ers' Union reported work very slow. Carpet Mechanics' Union has adjusted its differences with Hale Bros. and now has a union man on the job; work fair. Pile Drivers' Union reported it is fair. Pressmen's Union stated it is still very quiet. Cracker Bakers' Union reported they are only working three days per week; request you to remember that the San Francisco Biscuit Company is a Seattle non-union shop. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work very bad. Elevator Constructors' Union says it is fair. Grocery Clerks and Millmen report it is quiet.

Unfinished Business: On the sticker-stamp proposition the secretary submitted a sample book containing forty-eight stamps. It was moved and seconded to accept them. Carried.

New Business: It was moved and seconded that the League participate in the Labor Day celebration at California Park, Marin County; carried. The chair appointed the following committee: All of the Agitation Committee and Delegates W. N. Mappin, H. C. Linde, Fay Kindel, E. McLaughlin and Sister Mary McKay. It was moved and seconded that the League again operate the booth at the park; carried.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported that they have appointed their committee and will operate at the booth on Labor Day. Will also donate prizes for the booth.

Receipts, \$104.19; bills paid, \$65.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again August 3.

"No union label—not union—don't buy."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTA, Secretary.

Minutes of Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meetings July 6 and 20 in room 315, in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meetings were called to order by the president, Mrs. Desepeta, at 8:15 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Communications were read and filed.

Reports of Committees: Very good reports were given.

New Business: It was moved, seconded and carried that the members would help the Promotional League at the booth at the Labor Day picnic at California Park, and would donate some prizes for the booth.

Good of the Auxiliary: Many good reports were given of members visiting the various shops and demanding the union label, card and button.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. DECKER, Secretary.

Pennsylvania Is Taking Steps

To Enforce Compensation Law

"The time for leniency has passed," declares Dr. A. M. Northrup, Secretary of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania, announcing steps to enforce the state's compensation law.

The first of a series of prosecutions to be instituted in Philadelphia by the department against employers who fail to comply with the provisions of the workmen's compensation act has resulted in holding two cases for the grand jury under \$400 bail, Dr. Northrup announced.

The workmen's compensation act requires that every employee in the state except farm hands, domestic servants and those engaged in casual employment be covered by compensation insurance unless exemption has been secured from the bureau of workmen's compensation.

The campaign for enforcement of the act has had excellent results, as shown by the addition of 3925 new insurance policies issued since January 1, 1932, when the drive was first launched.

AS TO MINIMUM WAGE

In a statement issued to the press on July 22 Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, gives information to correct erroneous statements said to have appeared in the press relative to the minimum wage law of this state, which is administered by her as chief of the division. Mrs. Kinney says:

"Sixteen dollars a week is the minimum wage for experienced women and minors in the manufacturing industry, and has been since 1920. In 1923, the apprenticeship rates in that industry were set by the commission for inexperienced women and minors as follows: \$9 a week for the first four weeks, \$10 a week for the next four weeks, \$12 a week for the next six weeks, \$14 a week for the next twelve weeks.

"At its last meeting, June 18, 1932, the changes made by the Industrial Welfare Commission in the rates applying to the manufacturing industry were the extension of the apprenticeship periods beginning with the \$10 rate, which was extended to two months, the \$12 rate to six months, and the \$14 rate to three months, or a total apprenticeship period of one year. Thereafter the rate of \$16 applies. The commission did not make any extension of the \$9 rate, but left it as it had been since 1923.

"Consideration was given to the subject by the commission at its meeting June 18, 1932. The changes made by the commission apply only to the manufacturing industry, and were merely an extension of the higher apprenticeship periods because persons who wished to learn were being barred. That extension was made so that more learners might be employed. In that way they have more of an opportunity to learn the work.

"Some of the employers in the manufacturing industry had petitioned the commission for a two-year apprenticeship period, but the commission felt that one year only was sufficient, and made extensions only in the apprenticeship periods of the \$10, \$12 and \$14 rates."

Mrs. Kinney states that she believes this extension will be of benefit to both the employers and employees by spreading the work, stabilizing wages, and preventing cut-throat competition in the manufacturing industry. She also states that she firmly believes in the principle of minimum wage, that she is doing everything within her power to see that the minimum wage law of California is maintained, and that it is the desire of both herself and the commission to work for the benefit of the employers and employees of the state.

DECREASE IN PRODUCTION

May boot and shoe production was 22,353,840 pairs, a drop of 3,600,000 pairs from April.

LOSS DUE TO POOR LIGHTING

Services of 125,000 workers are lost yearly at a cost to industry of \$150,000,000 and an unknown cost to the victims by accidents due to bad lighting, Department of Labor finds. Less than a quarter of fifty million lights in industry are installed to stop glare and the estimate is that 40 per cent of workers have poor vision as a result.

REMINISCENCE OF BURNS

In 1920, when the A. F. of L. was about to open its convention in Montreal, business men of that city reported they were being offered a book by canvassers purporting to represent the late William J. Burns' detective agency and that this book, at \$50 a copy, would reveal all that went on in the convention. Secretary Morrison reported this to the convention, explaining, of course, that all conventions were entirely open and that nobody needed to pay \$50 for what he could learn free of charge.

DEMAND FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS

Sears, Roebuck's farm implement plant is working day and night and is behind in filling orders for certain units.

RELIEF FUNDS DEPLETED

Money spent for needy persons in 125 cities fell from \$28,204,908 in March to \$23,649,269 in April, following a continuous rise since September.

MILLIONS FOR CAPITOL BUILDING

Bids will be asked July 21 for the general contract covering the erection of an eighteen-story capitol at Bismarck, N. D. This is a \$2,000,000 project.

MORE WOMEN WORKERS

Census figures show that gain in employment of women is in fields they have long occupied. It was heaviest from 1920 to 1930 in domestic and personal service, professional service and trade. In 1930, 10,752,116 women were gainfully employed, one-third in domestic and personal service. Gain in the ten years was 1,000,000.

Shorter Work-Week Council

To Press National Campaign

Announcement of the formation of an industrial advisory council to press forward in a national campaign for a shorter work-week as a means of absorbing unemployment was made in New York last week by Mark T. McKee, executive director of the American Legion's National Employment Commission.

Fifteen employers have been named, and by direction of President Green, Matthew Woll, chairman of the labor division, has appointed thirty-five officers of national and international unions.

Five-Day Week Is Inaugurated

In Lieu of Compulsory Furlough

Five thousand employees of the federal Department of Labor were notified last Monday that for the next forty-eight weeks they will work only five days a week.

Secretary Doak, himself a firm believer in the shorter work week, announced that division chiefs of the department had decided unanimously upon the plan to do away with lengthy compulsory furloughs.

Each employee will be charged with one-half day weekly against the twenty-four-day furlough made necessary by the salary cut ordered by Congress.

The relief bill signed last week by President Hoover provides a thirty-hour week on Boulder dam and other public projects covered in it. Where states borrow money under this law for public construction they also must observe the thirty-hour week.

Union



Tailors

LAST WEEK

Sale Ends Saturday, August 6

SPECIAL PRICES FOR CLOSING WEEK

\$50.00 Suits now \$40.50
\$55.00 Suits now \$45.00
\$60.00 Suits now \$49.00

Union Made in our Own Workshop
By Skilled Union Mechanics

KELLEHER & BROWNE
716 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO

"BEGGING FOR ALMS"

Sacramento "Labor Bulletin"

Employees of the State of California number over 16,000. The average wages of employees of the State of California are \$149.40 per month. The state director of finance, Rolland A. Vandegrift, representing the California Tax Payers' Association, draws \$10,000 per year. A few months ago his entire office force, including the division of personnel administration, received very healthful increases in salary upon Mr. Vandegrift's orders.

Wednesday of this week state employees, upon Mr. Vandegrift's orders, received two checks in payment of salaries, one for approximately 85 per cent of their pay and one for approximately 15 per cent of their pay, with a request that "for the good of the state," "to balance the budget," and "relieve the deficit," and "because living expenses had gone down," and "because everybody was getting a wage cut," and "for patriotic loyalty" the smaller check should be indorsed back to the state.

It is sad indeed that with its finances under the directorship of Mr. Vandegrift the State of California has reached that state of bankruptcy that it becomes a supplicant at the doorstep of its own employees begging for alms.

It is not suggested that unless the smaller check is returned the division of personnel, where salary raises recently made still outstrip the smaller check, will find a way to remove any employee who does not return the 15 per cent check as suggested. In fact Mr. Vandegrift is quoted as saying that the state has no legal right to enforce the request.

Organized labor has insisted that civilization demands a maintained American standard of life for human beings and that the wages of men and women should not be cut. It has called attention to the fact that the wages of money have never been considered for a cut by public officials or tax association ranters. It contends that those most loudly demanding wage cuts are those most selfishly interested in collecting interest on public debts.

BOOM IN CORDAGE WORKS

The Louisville, Ky., plant of Puritan Cordage Mills is employing twice as many men as in normal times. Three eight-hour shifts are working.

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN
of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

Auto Mechanics' Union

Phone MArket 0170

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WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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Business Leaders to Battle Unemployment

A movement was initiated on Tuesday last by K. R. Kingsbury of the Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth district which has for its object a direct attack on unemployment in the interest of a return of prosperity, and including in its personnel prominent business men from communities throughout the Bay district.

Tuesday's meeting followed a series of preliminary gatherings called by Mr. Kingsbury, as chairman of the Federal Reserve committee, between California members of the committee, the directors of the State Chamber of Commerce and those business chiefs who have grappled with the problem of unemployment. Approximately 150 representative business and industrial leaders of the Bay area were present.

Mr. Kingsbury told the assembled business men that "in its search for ways and means to increase the use of credit the committee has found that every lead has brought them against the same blank wall—unemployment." He announced the purpose of the movement to be to avert any additions to the unemployed ranks, to spread present work in a manner that will create jobs for the greatest possible number and to stimulate new work-creating jobs.

By adoption of a resolution offered by Joseph R. Knowland of Oakland the undertaking was unanimously indorsed, and Mr. Kingsbury named Leland Cutler as chairman of a committee to head the movement in San Francisco and Harrison Robinson as chairman for the East Bay district.

Among the speakers were Leland Cutler, H. R. Powley, vice-president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Harrison Robinson, Will

Morrish, president of the Bank of America, and Colonel Walter E. Garrison, director of the State Department of Public Works, who discussed employment from the state's viewpoint.

The movement will be taken up in similar manner by Los Angeles commercial leaders at an early meeting, and it is proposed to extend the movement from California to other states of the Twelfth Federal Reserve district.

Subsequently it is hoped to make its scope nation-wide by presenting it to the Federal Reserve industrial and banking committees in other parts of the country.

NICHOLAS TO RETIRE

Terminating a service of twenty years to the organization, Business Agent F. P. Nicholas of the San Francisco Building Trades Council announced at the last meeting of that body that he would not be a candidate for re-election. James Ricketts and Joseph H. Trumpower were placed in nomination for the position. Other nominations for office in the Council included James B. Gallagher for president and Thomas Doyle for secretary-treasurer to succeed themselves.

DECEASED MEMBERS

Timothy Crowley, a member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers, Local 35, passed away on July 24.

Bartolomew Zolezi, a member of Marine Engineers No. 35, International Union of Operating Engineers, died on July 24.

RAILROAD INCOMES DECLINE

Railroad revenues are down 25 per cent from a year ago. The result is a decline of 48 per cent in net income despite the fact that the roads have managed to cut operating expenses in a proportion equal to the fall in revenues.

Brewers Prepare for Legalizing of Beer

Definite figures on expenditures for employment, materials and other expenses, including advertising, showing operations when beer is legalized, are contained in a "right-down-to-cases" article by Roy Dickinson in the current issue of "Printers' Ink." Mr. Dickinson says in part:

"In St. Louis seven breweries stated that they were prepared to spend \$10,000,000 and re-employ 6000 men immediately in the event the Volstead act was modified. These brewers, including Anheuser-Busch, Inc., the Falstaff Corporation and the Independent Breweries, point out that they could have the product placed in bottles and kegs ready for quick distribution within a few hours, providing the brew was made legal. At the present time in selling a cereal drink they make 4 per cent beer and then de-alcoholize it to one-half of 1 per cent, in accordance with the present Volstead act."

"August A. Busch, head of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., said that his company was equipped to market a new beer on two hours' notice. 'We would require additional materials and equipment costing \$7,000,000 or more,' he said, 'and 2500 additional employees.'

"Fred Pabst, president of the Pabst Brewing Company, points out that his name has been advertised continuously. He adds that if beer were legalized its sale would have no effect upon the present sale of the company's dairy products, but would very likely decrease materially the sale of malt syrup. In addition to such well-known names as Pabst, Anheuser-Busch and Falstaff, several other former brewers, known locally in the old days, are ready for action if they are ever allowed to take it."

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932.

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at	1.00
Cash	16,929,551.85
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were
as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
Net Profits.....	\$6,577,194.82

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haight and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

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Edition of the Labor
Clarion should be in the
hands of the printer as
early as possible.

Labor Day Edition

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.

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FOOD SHOP
FIFTH near MARKET STREET